Again, Oh tender and benignant Night, My fevered temples unto thee I bare, Bend softly downward from the tranquil hight, And lay thy dowy lingers gently there, Again, Oh Night, again Until the turnell of my brain shall cease, and gentle season.

And gentle peace Shall come to banish pain. Hill most compassionate, most blessed Night!
The little wood thid in its downy nest,
it afoly sisting in the wind-to-sed hight,
And softly tended, has been inlied to rest.
Thou rock'st the murmuring bee
To sleep amid the hily's curfain folds,
All weary things, save we.

Have pity, pitying Night! thy breath of balm,
Thy dewashed for me. On my forehead bare
Make basts to lay thy tender cooling palm,
Thy stilling finger on the males of care.
I thank thee, Night! I feel
O'er each tired sense act spells bigin to creep
In vision, sleep.
Begins mine eves to seal.

| From the New York Evening Post.| | Physical Training in Schools-Advantages of Military and Naval Drill-Testimony

A movement is now in progress in England, the objects of which are to reduce the time given in public schools to book instruction, and devote the hours thus saved to a system of physical training. The originator of this movement is Mr. Edward Chadwick, a gentleman who for years has devoted his energy to sanitary affairs, and who, as an official agent of the British Gov-ernment, has rendered essential service to the health and comforts of the people. At the request of the British Educational Commissioners, Mr. Chadwick has for some months been occupied in collecting mony as to the advantages derivable from physical training in schools, from the intro-

duction of his proposed plan.

With regard to the welfare of the pupil in civil life, Mr. Chadwick shows that the time devoted to sedentary occupation in schools is generally prolonged beyond the capacity of the pupils for profitable attention, and that, with a view to their mental as well as bodily improvement, the period abould be reduced. It has been found that n the schools where the "half-time system" has been adopted the pupils have made as much progress in book-learning as those who have devoted the full time exclusively to the

In a sanitary point of view he considers that a systematized drill is good, and for defective constitutions requisite for the cor-rection of congenital bodily defects and taints, with which the youth of a very large proportion of the population, especially among the poorer town populations, are rffected; and that for these purposes the climbing of wasts, and other operations of the naval drill, and swimming, are valuable additions to the gymnastic exercises of the military drill, and when properly taught are greatly liked by boys. From a moral point of view, also, Mr. Chadwick considers that this drill will give the pupil an early initiation into all the acquirements of discipline-namely, duty, order, obedience to sommand, self-restraint, punctuality and patience.

NATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

So far as regards the interests of the nation, Mr. Chadwick considers that the general introduction of the gymnastic drill is called for, and will be of the same use as it was of old in the parochial training to the use of the bow. He states that on the practical evidence of officers engaged in the drill it proved:

"That the military and naval drill is more effectively and permanently taught in the infantile and juvenile stages than in the adolescent or adult classes.

"That at school it may be taught most economically, as not interfering with pro-ductive labor, and that thirty or forty boys may be taught the naval and military drill at one penny farthing (two and a half cents) per week per head, as cheaply as one man, and the whole juvenile population may be drilled completely in the juvenile stage, as reconomically as the small part of it now taught imperfectly on recruiting or in the "Right about turn!" "Left turn!" adult stage; and that, for teaching the drill, the services of retired drill sergeants, and part of the country.
"That the middle and higher class

schools should have, in addition to the foot drill, the cavalry drill, which the parents of that class of pupils may afford.
"That the drift, when made generally

all volunteer forces dependent in fitful zeal and eventually comparatively inefficient; that the juvenile drill, if made general, will accomplish better the objects even of the militia; that the juvenile drill will abate diffidence in military efficiency, and will spread a wide predisposition to a better order of recruitment for the public service, will tend to the improvement of the ranks of the regular forces, whether naval or miltary, and will produce an immensely stronger and cheaper defensive force tham by the

means at present in use or in public view.

"And, finally, that the means of producing this defensive force, instead of being an expense, will be a gain to the productive powers and value of the labors of the coun-

PHYSICAL TRAINING CONDUCIVE TO HEALTH, Professor Owen has stated that even in the best warmed and ventilated schools five or six hours' enforced stillness of growing children is a violation of the primary laws of physiology; while Miss Nightingale and others agree that under the present system, children are placed under conditions which impair good bodily health and generate epi-demic diseases. Mr. Rahnson, a school commissioner at Amsterdam, states that the physical evils attendant upon the present mount of sedentary confinement in schools required from young children is beginning to attract attention in Holland, and that they have under trial a system of exercises for schools advocated by Doctor Schrieber, of Leipsic. "The chief question," says the latter gentleman, "is, how are our chil-dren to be brought up? Is it according to the laws of nature? The answer is, No; or we shall not see so many children who were rosy and healthy before going to school, become pale and bloodless after school has begun; and he prescribes the limitation of the hours of school confine-

Mr. David Stow states that the sickness in the School of the Training College at Glasgow, "last winter, was less than half of what it was in those of the locality in which children have not similar play-grounds and airy school-rooms, with physi-cal exercises at short intervals." Mr. Walker MacLeod, head master of the Royal Military Asylum, in Chelsea, England, considers that "exercise is necessary for the proper development of the bones and mus-cles, as well as for the health and strength;" and there is an abundance of other testi-

mony to the same effect. Mr. Chadwick contends that a sound physical training is proved to be a necesgiry basis for a sound mental training. "A few minutes' cossation from studies spent in the play-ground," says Mr. Mac-Lood, "are of incalculable benefit to the children, both physically and mentally. The wary punishment inflicted on children frequently arises from a neglect of those laws which we can not violate with impunity.

movement of the body; tired of sitting, they get restless; inhaling impure air, they become heavy, dull and stupid; disorder and neglect of lessons are the results, and the master resorts to punishment, which only increases without removing the evil." Professor Branting, of Stockholm, states that it is found, from experience in Sweden, that children who were inapt at mental work, after having been exercised bodily at gymnastics, "instead of being lazy, dull and opposed to reading, have become lively and disposed to receive instruction.'

MORAL EFFECTS, With reference to the moral effects of the drill upon children, Mr. W. W. Sandell, one of the governors of the Foundation Grammar Schools of the parish of St. Olave's, in Southwark, England, (an institution which contains about five hundred boys, day scholars, chiefly the children of respectable in-habitants, who intend them for trading and commercial pursuits exclusively,) states that the military drill was introduced into that school about three years ago, and that the schoolmasters uniformly report that it has had a high beneficial influence on the order and discipline of the scholars, and indirectly on the progress of their tuition. It has entirely changed for the better their whole personal action and bearing and be-The beneficial change it has

wrought is quite marked. MILITARY AND NAVAL DRILL IN SCHOOLS. With reference to the value of the military and naval drill in schools we have important evidence from many military men. Mr. S. B. Orchard, the drill master of a school in the vicinity of London, who was formerly a sergeant in the Third Light Dragoons, states that when he was in the army he had to drill boys who had attended the Duke of York's Schools at Chelsea and the Royal Hibernian School, where they had been taught the drill. He found that they took the drill in one-third the time it was usually taken by other recruits who had been previously undrilled. Mr. Orchard finds that he can effect improvements in the bodily condition of young boys which be can only effect with difficulty in older lads, and not at all with men.

With boys, for example, he can effect ex-pansions of the chest, which can not be done with men. He is confident that the drilled boys will make better soldiers than those who begin later; that they will be more confident and courageous, as well as more apt, and will make better soldiers abroad and in the field, as well as at home and in quarters. He is also confident, from observation, that those who have been drilled early, made supple at every joint, and rendered prempt and efficient in action, will be worth one-fifth more wages than the ordinary undrilled laborers. He states that the teachers of trades express similar opinions in their experience.

Mr. William Baker states that when he was in the army and had to drill recruits, he occasionally met with individuals to each of whom, from his bearing and action, he said once: "In what regiment have you been?" The answer was: "In none; I was taught the drill at school." He found the individuals almost ready drilled; they would be more complete for service in a quarter of the time of the previously un-

Lieutenant-General Shaw Kennedy, in a letter expressing his high approval of Mr. Chadwick's plan, states that the inferences drawn by that gentleman, under various heads, can not be controverted. He is of opinion that if the measure is carried out it will be the means of bringing two millions of men actually under arms in Great Britain alone, that is excluding Ireland. He conceives that the effects of military drill and exercise, and the use of fire arms taught at schools, would never be forgotten; that a youth so taught would, at any future period, with a very slight degree of prac-tice, renew his knowledge of what he had

been taught. Sir B. F. Head conceives that the dull-"Quick march!" "Halt!" "Stand at "Attention!" &c., would instil naval as well as military officers and pen-sioners, may be had economically in every part of the country.

into the minds of young boys the elements, not of war, but of peace; that instead of making them ferocious, these words would, to use an expression of Mr. Rarey's, "gentle" them, until by learning to be subservient to the will of others they become fitted to act the part of soldiers. "Oh what use to the community," asks Sir Francis, "is a man, in any rank of life, if he refuses to wreging the herefulic matte of the Prince

"That the drift, when made generally prevalent, (without superseding,) will eventually accomplish, in a wider and better manner, the objects of volunteer corps and of yeomanry, which, as interrupting productive occupations now becoming more productive occupations now becoming more is highly expensive, rendering braver than when they enlisted; but, in a productive occupations are straining rather than exciting their coursessimal productive occupations. age, it teaches them gradually to exchange their own will for that of their superior officer, until complete discipline welds these floating particles into a solid mass, which twenty times the number of equally brave but undisciplined men are ulterly unable to resist. He is satisfied that to whatever walk of life a youth may be called, the habit of obedience which he would obtain from a system of school drill would prove beneficial both to his employees and himself; and he feels confident that if the sys-tem is adopted in the public and private schools, a tall, undrilled young man, like a raw, unbroken horse, would be considered as "unserviceable."

For the purpose of giving instruction in the naval drill, old masts and tackle have been obtained for some of the training schools in England, and Mr. Taffnell has received expressions of satisfaction from naval men of the way in which some of the boys have by these means been tutored as seamen in pauper schools. In order to form sailors, it is necessary to have masts and sails rigged in the play-ground, and a reg-ular seaman must be engaged to drill the

Mr. Baker has observed that the naval drill as given at Greenwich is highly effective. He states that he was on board the Ganges and the Consequat a time when many boys came on board who had been taught the drill at the Greenwich naval schools; and that they proved to be as ready and well trained as a man-of-war's men; they were clean and orderly, and as a class were first-rate seamen, becoming petty and warrant officers in greater proportion than others.

ECONOMICAL AND PRODUCTIVE VALUE OF

Mr. Chadwick states that from the body of evidence he has received with regard to those lowest classes, in relation to whose condition the Educational Commissioners gave their earliest responsible public la-bor—namely, the orphan and destitute chil-dren—he has arrived at the following con-

"That by the exercise of an improved educational power, and by physical and industrial, as well as mental training on the half-time system, as exemplified in district schools, moral failures (to an extent to disqualify from respectable service) have been reduced from a common average of more

"That by the exercise of improved educa-tional powers and mental training of a still higher class, such as that of pupil teachers, moral failures to an extent to disqualify from respectable service have been reduced to a common average not exceeding one per cent.

"That by our improved early physical training, given by means of systematised gymnastics, congenital defects or bodily We keep them sifting for an hour or two on I weaknesses in the rising generation may

be removed or diminished; and the duration of the working ability and productive in-dustry of the population, and aspecially of the urban population, considerably ex-

"That by the physical training and men-tal as well as bodily aptitudes imparted at a small expense by the naval and military drill in the school stage, an addition is made of at least one-fifth of the civil efficiency and value of the male pupils as laborers in after life."

Mr. Robert Rawlinson, civil engineer, gives the following as his opinion of the advantages of school drill in connection with manual labor:

"In my opinion, based on experience and observation, I think school drilling and training would prove of the utmost conse-quence to the boys in after life. I may give a few instances; In all engineering and building tradesmen are frequently required to use this strength in concert, lifting, carrying and drawing; men, to use their joint strength not only effectively but safely, must have confidence in each other. Two trained men will lift and carry more easily and safely than four untrained men. I have frequently seen trained men weed out unskilled men where heavy lifting has been required, because they dare not risk the danger arising from unskilled strength, and few have performed with more safety work which would have been lighter and easier if all had been equally skilled. Men frequently reject the assistance of unskilled men, as there is absolutely danger in having them near. Frequent accidents arise from using men unskilled in lifting, hoisting, and at capstan work. Boys should not only learn to march, but to lift, carry and pull in concert. There are many necessary feats of strength in all trades, which are more matters of knack and tact than of brute strength. Brute strength frequently fails to do that which compara tive weakness can acromplish easily with skill and confident concert. There is no regular system of training in concert to use human strength in the best manner in any trade, so far as I know; acting in concert is matter of necessity, and practice gives facility and confidence. Drill and training would probably double the effective human power of any establishment, especially if numbers are instructed in joint feats of strength. That which is taught to youth is never forgotten in after life.

PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN. Mr Chadwick is of opinion that from the present prolonged occupation in schools more extensive and grievous bodily injury is in-flicted on young females than on males, from the habits of females allowing them less of outdoor games or excercise. In respect to middle class females in towns, he had the testimony of Dr. Robertson, the surgeon, of Manchester, and Dr. Drummond, of Glasgow who are especially conversant with the diseases of females, and who are professionally eminent for the treatment of them, how extensively these diseases are generated by defective bodily training, prolonged seden tary bodily constraint and injudicious treatment in schools, thus reducing the proportions of young mothers who can suckle their own children, increasing the proportions of deaths from childbirth, and producing ail-ing mothers and unlealthy children. "In this view," says Mr. Chadwick, "I confidently anticipate the support of the entire body of the medical profession in Europe and the United States of America."

In Sweden the evils have been met by the promotion of school gymnastics called "health gymnastics," systematised specially for females, by Ling, whose methods, to-gether with swimming schools for females, from the remarkable effects produced, as shown in a medical paper sent to Mr Chadwick by Professor Branting, of Stockholm, are in such progress in the German States and in Russia, that the number of compe-tent teachers are insufficient to meet the demand for their service.s

Necessity of the War. Russell, the London Times' correspondent,

"Left turn!"

eft about turn!"

eft about turn!"

!!" "Stand at c., would instil oys the elements, that instead of the South would not demand Maryland, or would be content to leave the question of her thus speaks of the war : the South would not demand Maryland, or would be confect to leave the question of her adhesion to a popular vote, which would be carried by Union men, beyond that, in their present successful career, the Confederates would not yield a plant, but would insist on the line of the Potomac, the Ohio and the the northern frontier of Missouri as their boundaries. Just look at the map, and selbow cramped and hemmed in the Northern States would be in such a division of the continent.

continent.

It must be remembered that the vast districts which lie spread out on the map be-tween the Missouri River and Oregon and Washington Territories, are for the most part sterile and unproductive, only fit for hunters and their prey. Causda and the lake system pressupon and duting the Satison the north. Faucy the great Republic narrowed to less than one hundred miles in any part of to less than one hundred miles in any part of its territory! And yet from Beverly, beyond Wheeling, in Virginia, to the shores of Lake Erie, near Cleveland, there is not more than ninety and some odd miles within which the Stars and Stripes could flaunt the breeze. And yet there is the fact before one's eyes, and no amount of internal ex ension toward the West could compensate for the contraction of the United States' territory from North to South. North western and Western Minnesots, parts of Iowa, portions of Wisconsin, and the northern parts of Michigan, have rather a doubtful future, except as agricultural countries—the winter is severe, and life is dure and rude.

There are forests to be cleared yet, and much mining wealth to be explored, before the Far West can absorb even the diminished emmigration, against the influence of which

the Far West can absorb even the diminished emmigration, against the influence of which the South is in rebellion, and the North would rise if it could. The sentiment of the North is becoming, not united, but unsailmous. "The Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union," is the cry. The Democrats shout it as loudly as any, for fear of Lafayette or the devices of the Republicans who would direct the popular current against them; and, indeed, the Democratic party could as little siford the disruption of the Republic as their antagonists. They are swallowed up in the mass of the Union movement for the time, and, as they are burried onward, scarce can find time to gasp out: "Den't you think you're going a lectie too far? What about habeas corpus? I really think we might have a trial by jury now and then." And so on.

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If you cut off the back legs of your chairs so that the back part of the seat shall be two inches lower than the front part, it will greatly relieve the fatigue of sitting, and greatly relieve the fatigue of sitting, and keep your spine in much better shape. The principal fatigue in sitting comes from your sliding forward, and thus straining the ligaments and muscles in the small of the back. The expedient I have sadvised, will obviate this tendency, and, as I have suggested, add greatly to the comfort and healthfulness of the sitting posture.

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Major Slemmer is quite sick at Pullinville, Va. His wife has been telegraphed for and has left to join her husband.

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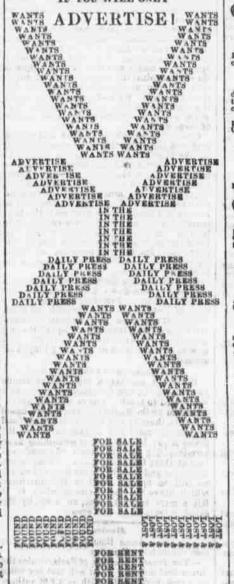
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FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS!

Hear what the Philadelphia correspondent says in the Commonwealth, Wilmington, Delaware, 9th of April, 1859;

in the Commonwealth, Wilmington, Delaware, 9th of April, 1859:

"An English gentlewan, formerly connected with the British army, and who styles himself the "English Botanic Physician," has of late gained an extensive reputation here by his skill in caring all manner of complaints. Some of his patients I have conversed with and they pronounce his remedies and mode of treatment as very superior. Some have been restored as it by magic. The medicine houses as distilled by himself from various herbs passessing rare curstive properties. While acting in the army he devoted his lesure moments to a thorough study of the effects produced by certain medicinal roots and herbs on all manner of discusses. It seems he has found a sure and speedy ree edy for all the 'fils that flesh is he'll to'. His practice is already extensive, and is dally increasing. In the camplaints to which females are surjected he has no equal, as a large number here have testified that they owe, not only their present good health, but their lives, to the skill of this English Botanic Physician."

"Be "His uffice is at No. 59 EAST FIFTH-ST., GINCINNATL.

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Hore Good News for Sheele Med Control More Good News for Single Men Cotem-plating Marriage.

Plating Marriage.

Hear what the Baltimore correspondent of the Oddfellese, Boonsboro', Mc., said on Thursday, Jist May, 1860:

"Numerous cures of diseases, caused by early indiscretion, having been performed by the English Botanic Physician of Philadsiphia, I feel it my duty, having a knowledge of them to state the fact, believing that it doing so I may do a service to the suffering. One case is particular—that of a young man in this city—is worthy of note. He had become the victim of a habit, the more allusion to which causes a sludder, and, after years of suffering and dectoring, gave up all hopes of recovery. He wished to marry, and was dearly beloved by as sweet a girl as ever lisped words of affection, but he was fearful, nervous and prostrated. He dared not wed, in account of the shattered state of his system. He sought relief at the hands of the Ectanic Physician and, astonishing as it may seem, all the bloom and vigor of youth has returned, and he is now the happy father of a pair of bright boys."

Any who are suffering, no matter what their comhovs."
Any who are suffering, no matter what their com-plaint, can address the Botanic Physician confiden-tially. They may rely upon relief. His office is at NO. 59 EAST FIFTH STREET, Between Sycamore-st. and Broadway, CINGINNATI.

Consultations daily, Sundays expected.

Consultations daily, Sundays excepted.

Office hours from 10 A. M. till S. P. M.

SE When you call, ask for "THE DOCTOR." Is will prevent mistakes.

Persons at a distance may communicate CON.

FIDANTIALUX, by letter, if they inclose ONE DOLLAs for a consultation fee.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Doctor Raphael has no connection with PROFESSOR Raphael, or with any other gentleman of the same name.

[8e28-4f]

SIGNS OF THE TIMES! SIGNS! C. T. FORRISTALL

AT 139 VINE-STREET, former of Burnet, up stairs, is prepared to F ALL KINDS OF SIGNS, BANNERS, AND PICTORIAL WORK GENERA-

On short notice and on the most reasonable All Work Guaranteed. DON'T FORGET NO. 132 VIN

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His house is situated on Pennsylvania av, the
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Printers' Flat Cap. WE HAVE A FULL STOCK OF WHITE and Blue, Wove and Laid Fist Cap, 12, 14, 16 and 18 lbs., of superior quality, at low prices. For sale by NIXON, UHATFIELD & WOODS, sel7-if 77 and 79 Walnut-st.

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MANUFACTURERS OF MATTERSS-E5, Hedding and Dealers in Cooked Feathers, Now is the time to lave your feather bads renovated and made clean and healthy before the cold weather sets fairly in for the season. Hedding sent for and returned, if desired We have also a new style of Army Oct and a good stock of Cam Stadle, which we sell cheap. Dixon's Original and Genuine Gly A LOTION OF SUPERIOR EFFICACY, celebrated for its healing virtues, and held in the highest estimation as a remedy for curing Chapped Hands, Lips, Roughness of the fistin, etc. For sale, wholeship and retail, by the autocessors of G. M. Dixon, DAVIDSON & BRUTHER, Druggists, N. E. cor, Fifth at Market Place (cor. Fifth and Main), Cincinnati, Ohlo.

THE WEEKLY PRIMES NOW READY, containing the News of the Week, both Foreign and Local, and a Teiggraphic Summary of Event les where, up to the hour of going to press.

Yor sale at the Counting room. Price 3 cents, THE WEEKLY PRESS NOW BEADY, containing the news of the Week, both Fereign and Local, and a Telegraphic Summary of Events showhere, up to the hour of going to press.

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COUNTY, 88, Superior Court of Cincinnati tion and levite upon the following described presentes, to wit:

All that certain lot or parcel of ground situated:

All that certain lot or parcel of ground situated in Cincinneti, commessing forty-nine (49) feet from the south-west corner of Etchmond and Johnstreats, and running there southerly along the line of J. hu-street sixty one feet, and the same width back at right angles seventy feet; thomse north-westwardly at right angles sixty-one feet; thomse north-right angles sixty-one f

at right angles aventy nest, to me photo obtainning.

6 Ano, that lot of ground situated in the City of
Cincinnat, County of Hamilton, Onio, on the north
side of Sixth-street, between Central-aventue and
John-street, commencing at a rolut on the north
side of Sixth-street, two hundred and sixty-five

Street

The said defendants are required to answer or demir to said pullifon on or before the 25th day of December. A D 1864 otherwise judgment will be taken against them, and said attached property sold in satisfaction thereof.

ocal-fwy M. H. & W. TILDEN, for Plaintiffs.

OUNTY, 88.—The Superior Court of Cincinnati —14,700.—Jason Evans, Scigge Switt, Bugh W. Bughe and Winco T. Drake, Partners, as Evans & Co., Plaintiffs, vorus Weshington Butcher and John Butcher, Partners, as Eucher & Brother, Defendants, and Anthony Bullook and Morris Oren, Garpishees.—The said defindants. Butcher & Brother, are hereby serving the property of the country of the Co., Plaintiffs, rersus Washington Butcher and John Butcher, Partners, as Furcher & Brother, Defendants, and Anthony Bullock and Morris Orum, Garnishes—The said defendants Butcher & Brother, are hereby notified that on the 2d day of May. A D. 1851, the said plaintiffs flied their potition in said Court, elleging thereby that, on the 27th day of February. 1861, the said Butres Orum make a certain bill of exchange for the sum of \$5,000 and indersed and directed the same was duly accepted; that afterward, at the request and for the boach of the said Butcher & Brother, he whom the same was duly accepted; that afterward, at the request and for the boach of the said Butcher & Brother, the same was duly accepted; that afterward, at the request and for the boach of the said Butcher & Brother, the same was duly accounted by these plaintiffs, at their banking home in Cincinnant; that there is due these plaintiffs. From defendants, on said draft, the said Borris of \$5 00s, at d interest from May 1, 1861; and the said Borris Orum and Anthony Bullock have been served as garnishese in said action. Defendants are required to blead, answer or demut to said petition, on or bef. ie the 21st day of Docomber, A. B. 1861; otherwise, judgment will be rendered against them and the property or credits of the said Butcher & Brother in the possession or control of the said garnishese be subjected to the payment thereof, occa-trib M. H. & W. Tilden, for Plaintiffs.

oczi fTh M. H & W. TIUDEN, for Plaintiffs.

ached property sold to satisfy the same.

M. H. & W. TILDEN, Attorneys for occi-f-Wy W. A. ADAMS, Plaintiff. ocsi-f-wy w. A. ADAMS, Plaintiff.

STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY,
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—[60, 22,69]—
Ethan S. Bates vs Sol D. Kempton, William Longstreet, James S. Kempton, et al.—The defendants,
Sol. D. Kempton and William Longstreet, are
hereby notified, that on the 2th day of yolly, 1851,
the said Ethan S. Bates flied his potition in the said
Court of Common Pleas, to foreclose the mortgage
made by said James S. Kempton to the plaintiff, on
that tract of land in said county, in section Se,
township 3, and second fractional range in the Mismil Purchase, particularly described in said mortgage and in said petition, and which mortgage is
recorded in the Record of Mortgages, of said county,
in Bock No 248, page 456. The said defendants are
required to appear and answero nor before SATURDAY, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1851, or the
petition will be taken as true, and the prayer thereogranted,
G. B. HOLLISTER, Plaintiff's Att'y,
Cincinnati, October 14, 1861.

THOMAS HUSTON. JESSE WILCOX.

John B. Vail. Joshua Bates and Edward O. Neal
will take notice that William H. Taylor-did, on the
aid of September, 1861, file his petition in the Superior Court of Cincinnati, against them and others
as defendants, wherein he alias of that he is the
owner of legal estate in, and entitled to, the possession of Lots Nos. 21 and 22, in Morse's subdivision
in Cincinnati, Ohlo, each fronting 25 feet, and that
said defendants unlawfully keep him out of possession thereof, and thereupon he saks judgmens
against said defendants for the recovery of the possession of said lots. Now said defendants will take
notice that unless they answer or demur to said petition, on or before SaTURDAY, the 30th day of
November, 1861, judgment will be takes against

November, 1861, judgment will be taken against them upon default. WABNEB M. BATEMAN, se26-fWy Attorney for Plaintiff, Attoracy for Plaintiff.

WILLIAM MemulaPHY, JANR HELDEBBAND, Henry Lewis and William T. Day
will take notice that William H. Taylor filed his
polition in the Court of Common Pleas, of Hamilton
County, Ohio, against them and others as defendants, on this 5th day of Sestember, 1851, wherein he
alleged that he was the owner of a legal outsite in,
and was entitled to, the presention of Lot No. 18, in
the town of Elizabeth, Deth! Township, Hamilton
County, Ohio, and that he was unlawfully kept out
of possession thereof by said defendants and thereupon asked judgment against said defendants for
the recovery of the possession of said lot. Said defendants are, therefore, notified that unless thay
answer or damur to said petition on or before SatUEDAY, the 30th day of November, 1861, judgment will be taken against them upon default.

\*\*WABNEB M. BATEMAN,
\*\*Se26-fWy\*\*

Attorney for Plaintiff.\*\*

INE, HANLY & KROEL VS. ZIMMischan & Gallup, Partners, etc.—The
defendants will take potice that, on the 7th day of
April, 1801, plaintiffs filed in the office of the Superior Court or Cincinnati a petition against them,
to recover a judgment on a tote, made by defendants to plaintiffs, for the sum of \$535 ZI, dus Febroary 3, 1661, and that an artachment issued in
said case, and has been levied by the Shoriff on
thirty-three barrels of peach brandy, the property
of defendants.
Defendants are required to answer by the 7th
day of December, 1861. JOHN W. HERBON,
oco-feat.

Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Co-feat

Attorney for Plaintim.

CEBATHNEL MAXWELL, WHOSE

residence is unknown, is notified that Elizabeth Tresidence is unknown, is notified that Elizabeth Maxwell did, on the 30th day of October, A.

D. 1861, file her petition (No 22,578) in the effice of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the Courty of Hamilton and State of Ohio, charging that the said Gerathnel Maxwell has been willfully absent from her for more than three years, and a kirg that she may be divorced from the said Gerathnel Maxwell, which petition will stand for hearing at the next term of said Court.

By JAMES BOYLE, her Attorney.

October 30, 1831.

October 30, 1831.

NOTICE. - APPLICATION WILL BR made to the Governor of Ohio for the pardon of John H. Patterson, who was, at the June Term, Ifel, of the Cont of Common Pleas, of Hamilton Coupty, Ohio, sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary of Ohio for three years for forgery, Penitentiary of Ohio for three years for forgery, Penitentiary of this notice September 28, 1851. Beceived copy of this notice September 26, 1851, oc24-cWy\* W. H. KEBE, Ass't Pres. Att'y.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

DOCTORS HALL. & WHITE HAYE removed their Office from 55 East Third-st. to 176 West Fourth-st, where they can be consulted at all times by the unfortunate Drs. H. & W. have had many years experience in hospital and private practice. Their treatment is thorough and efective, and their curse prompt and permanent. Persons who have need of the advice of a physiolan especially these who have failed to obtain curse of others, are solicited to call on Drs. H. & W., for they quarantee curse in all cases of private disease the most complicated and troubissoms. Young men who have been addicted to thouse habits of early youth so destructive to mind and body, should apply to Drs. H. & W., and be restored to full health and vigor. Ague and Fever cured in twelve hours, warranted.

Ladios suffering from derangescents seculiar to their sex should use the French Periodical Dreps. It is an invaluable remody for Irrogularities, &c., of lemaies—to be had of Drs. H. & W.
All letters containing a fee, addressed to Drs Hall & White, 175 West Fourth Fourth st., Cheinnati, on promptly attended to, and remisities sent to any address.

R. B.—Office centrally jugated (175 West Fourth

address.

N. B. - Office centrally located (175 West Fourth-st., two squares west of the Postoffice), easy of ac-cess, and safe from observation.

887-tf REMOVAL.

Wm. Vandiveer. AWNING AND TENT-MAKER,

HAS REMOVED PROM HIS OLD 49 EAST THIRD-ST., BETWEEN SYCAMORD AND BEGADWAY, Where he will be happy to receive orders for work in his line.

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For sale at the Counting-room. Price 3 cents.